

# Enver Pasha Challenges the Soviet Power in Central Asia

## Turbulent Chief to Avenge the Failure to Back His Plans in Anatolia

### Enver Pasha and His Domain in Central Asia

## Moslems Stirred to Revolt by Crafty Plea of Religious Oppression

By Leo Pasvolsky

WASHINGTON, September 30.

WHILE Mustafa Kemal was making his preparations for the spectacular drive on Smyrna which he had carried out with such signal success in the course of the last few weeks his old rival and enemy, Enver Pasha, succeeded in bringing himself once more into prominence in the Moslem world and outside of it by new exploits in Central Asia. It is very curious how the names of those two Turkish leaders dominate the situation in the Near East, so far as the Mahometan movements there are concerned, always in more or less direct juxtaposition as to aims and ambitions.

Last year there was a persistent but false rumor of Enver's assassination in the Caucasus. At that time the former commander in chief of all the armed forces of Turkey during the World War were busy plotting for the overthrow of Kemal in an attempt to seize the latter's position at Ankara. With the connivance of the more extreme elements in the Soviet government, and particularly in the Third International, Enver, that adventurer of adventures and arch-plotter among plotters, had established his headquarters in the tiny district of Adjarra, in Transcaucasia, and set about to draw away from Kemal the more extreme of the elements surrounding the Ankara chief.

He failed in that enterprise completely, principally because the Moslem leaders, anxious to preserve, for the time being, outwardly amicable relations with the Ankara chief, would not give Enver open and adequate support. There is reason to believe, even, that after Moscow saw the meagerness of Enver's success and after Kemal protested vigorously against his rival's activities on Soviet territory as contrary to the spirit and the letter of his treaties with Soviet Russia, the Soviet leaders ordered Enver to desist from his plans.

But Enver is too restless and too adventurous a spirit to remain in idleness, and the Moscow leaders realized that work had to be found for him. By that time a rather interesting situation developed in Turkestan and other parts of Russian Central Asia. During the World War large numbers of Turkish prisoners of war had been sent to Siberia, and thousands of them remained there after the war. Many of them gradually drifted toward Turkestan, and Enver was sent to Central Asia to organize these former prisoners of war.

Enver found Capital of Turkestan in a turmoil. Upon his arrival in Tashkent, the capital of Turkestan, in the spring of the present year, Enver found the situation there in considerable turmoil. Disaffection and fermentation among the Mahometan elements of the population, which are in large preponderance there, were running very high. This was especially true of the province of Turkestan known as Ferghana, which occupies the eastern part of the territory, bordering on Chinese Turkestan. At the same time trouble was brewing in the neighboring depend-

ency of Bokhara, which lies between Turkestan proper and Afghanistan.

According to the stories brought out of Central Asia during the past few months, it appears that soon after his appearance in Tashkent, Enver succeeded in bringing together several thousand of the former Turkish prisoners of war. With the money and equipment supplied by the Soviet government, he organized these forces and proceeded to gather around him all the important Mahometan elements in Turkestan. About this time, Enver's old friend, Djemal Pasha, came into Central Asia on a mission from the Soviet government to Afghanistan. Djemal had been a prominent member of the Young Turk group before the World War, while during the war he was Minister of the Navy and had served under Enver as the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Syria, Palestine and Western Arabia. A meeting took place between the two friends, and an arrangement was made whereby Enver received a part of the arms and munitions which were destined for Afghanistan and in connection with which Djemal himself had been sent to Central Asia.

The Soviet authorities, however, mistrusted Enver. While they permitted him to carry on single-handedly the organization of the forces which he was bringing into existence, they insisted on introducing in Tashkent and in the other large cities of Turkestan the whole paraphernalia of the Soviet rule, particularly in the form of revolutionary tribunals and the extraordinary commission, known as the Cheka.

By the beginning of May Enver had practically completed his military task, and then suddenly, about the middle of that month, he turned on the Soviets. His troops disarmed and arrested the agent of the Cheka and the Soviet officials, after which he seized the government, proclaimed the independence of Turkestan and announced himself as the Amir, or ruler, of the newly created independent state.

### Red Troops Meet Sturdy Resistance at the Frontier

The Soviets immediately ordered Red troops stationed in portions of Siberia adjacent to Turkestan to march to Tashkent. Enver, however, had made his preparations, and when the 6th Red Division arrived in Turkestan it was met with vigorous resistance.

In the mean time Enver entered into negotiations with the discontented elements of Bokhara, and by the beginning of June reached an understanding with them regarding close military co-operation against the Soviets.

Up to 1920 Bokhara was not touched to any extent by what had taken place in the rest of Russia. Its government still remained in the hands of its Amir, who had been practically an absolute monarch under the Russian protectorate. But in 1920 the Bolsheviks from Turkestan overran the country. Prior to their appearance secret groups had been organized in Bokhara to work for the overthrow of the Amir's government, and the appearance of assistance from the north served as a signal for an uprising of these groups. The Amir

and his entourage were forced to flee into the wilds of eastern Bokhara, where they remained for some time, attempting to effect an overturn of the new regime.

The group in control, however, succeeded in maintaining its power with the assistance of Moscow and its representatives in the Middle East. They organized the country somewhat on the same basis as Soviet Russia, with a constitution that on paper provided for a popular government, but which in reality was manipulated in such a way that only small groups had representation, while the masses of the people were excluded from government. As in the case of Russia, a small aristocracy of power came into existence in the place of the deposed absolutism.

This aristocracy was, of course, under a complete control of Moscow, Bokhara itself being a part of the Soviet federation. A treaty was signed between Bokhara and Soviet Russia on March 4, 1921, defining the relations between the two countries. This treaty, supplemented by a trade agreement, made Bokhara entirely and completely a dependency of Moscow. Under orders from Moscow the group in control of affairs in Bokhara forbade all freedom of trade in the country, making it a government monopoly. By the terms of the treaty with Moscow, however, the government of Bokhara could not dispose independently of the country's surplus production ordinarily intended for export. All such surplus was to go to Russia and placed at the disposal of the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Trade in exchange for goods supplied to Bokhara by Russia through the same commissariat. Thus the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Trade and its agents in central

Asia became the real masters of the economic life of Bokhara.

In this respect the situation in Bokhara was no different from what it was in Turkestan and in Khiva, which is another Russian dependency in central Asia. And in all three of these sections the policies of the Soviet government and of its local agents and tools caused bitter and growing resentment in the population. In Bokhara the deposed Amir had succeeded in recruiting several thousands of men willing to fight under his standards. After several attempts to dislodge the

new government, however, the Amir was forced to take refuge in Afghanistan, though his followers still remained ready at any moment to rise against their new masters.

In Turkestan, especially in the district of Ferghana, the situation was complicated by still another element. The whole district has for years been infested with bandits, known as the Basmach bands, whose numbers had been greatly swelled during the revolution by the manner in which the change had affected the economic situation in Turkestan. Normally Turkestan, es-

pecially Ferghana, is a great cotton country, and the cotton plantations had supplied employment for large numbers of the local population. After the revolution many of the cotton plantations were destroyed and thousands of people were thrown out of employment. Moreover, the food crisis became very acute. So many of these unemployed sought the hills of Ferghana and augmented very markedly the Basmach bands operating there.

All these groups joined Enver, who thus announced himself as the commander-in-chief of all Moslem forces in central Asia. He made a formal alliance with the deposed Amir of Bokhara, promising to restore him to the throne, and, according to the claims made by the Soviet government, with the Amir of Afghanistan, whose assistance is necessary for Enver in this latest of his enterprises.

What led Enver to turning against the Soviet regime which he had served faithfully for three years or more does not appear clear. Most probably this is his way of avenging himself for the failure on the part of Moscow to back up sufficiently his plans in Anatolia. At any rate, he succeeded in capitalizing the various discontented elements in Central Asia and in turning them against the Soviet regime in an open revolt. His appeal to his followers has been based upon the assertions that the Soviet government and its agents have been most shamefully robbing and oppressing the Mahometan population under their rule. It is an interesting commentary on Communist methods that even the population which had been ruled by absolute rulers now turns against its Communist masters in resentment against their excessive cruelty and oppression.

That these assertions of Enver's have a rather good foundation in the facts of the situation seems quite certain. The Soviet leaders themselves do not deny it, though they, quite naturally, clothe their actions in the guise of that much abused phrase "revolutionary necessity." The assertions are further borne out by the actions of the Soviet authorities, carried out post-haste after the Enver movement assumed really menacing proportions.

Carl Radek, who is undoubtedly the best informed Soviet publicist writing on international affairs, in an article in the Moscow "Izvestiya" for July 27, gives the following frank and graphic picture of the causes that had made it possible for Enver to raise the standard of open rebellion:

"When the revolution demanded from the Moslems of central Asia the necessary sacrifices; when it became indispensable, because of the grievous consequences for the Moslem masses of the intervention and the blockade, to ask the Mahometans there to strain their utmost powers, and when discontent, caused by these necessary sacrifices, had accumulated sufficiently and had been amply utilized by the Basmach bands, Enver Pasha entered their ranks and raised arms, not only against Soviet Russia but against the whole movement for the liberation of the Moslem nations."

In all their agitation, by means of which they have attempted to counteract the psychological effect of the Enver revolt, the Soviet agents have been emphasizing this last point made by Radek. The Enver movement has been repeatedly styled as a definite shattering of the united Moslem front which the Russian Communists have been striving hard for the last three years to create in order to pave the way for a possible holy war against the powers of western Europe. Ajemal Pasha, shortly before he was assassinated in Tiflis by an Armenian Nationalist last July, pronounced himself entirely out of sympathy with Enver precisely on that ground. For the whole possibility of a holy war becomes rather ludicrous with the Amir of Afghanistan backing Enver against the Soviets and, presumably, against Kemal, while the Soviets are backing Kemal against the powers of western Europe, and yet advise him to make peace with these powers if he should find that to his advantage.

In his statement on the Enver movement in central Asia, Djemal Pasha deplored particularly the fact that the Amir of Afghanistan is obviously in sympathy with Enver. In his opinion this fact can have only one explanation, viz., that the British diplomacy in the Middle East has been eminently successful along the lines of turning the ruler of Afghanistan away from the Pan-Islamist aims, which the Russian Communists had tried so strenuously and so expensively to incite in him.

At the same time Djemal expressed his complete satisfaction over the fact that the Soviet government had seen fit to order its representatives in Bokhara to introduce a number of far-reaching reforms, or, as he put it, "to

correct the errors made by the revolutionary authority there at the beginning of the regime, which were responsible for the spread of the discontent." Freedom of trade has now been fully established in Bokhara. An agreement has been signed with Moscow, supplanting the agreement of March, 1921, and permitting the Bokhara merchants to engage freely in trade with various parts of Russia, without the intermediary of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade. Finally, the constitution is being revised with the view of giving wider representation in the affairs of government to the masses of the people. Similar changes have been introduced in Turkestan and in Khiva.

### Amir's Lands Retained by Leaders of Regime

The group in control of Bokhara was also ordered from Moscow to begin immediately dividing among the poorer elements of the populations the lands that had formerly belonged to the Amir. Through the two years' existence of the new regime its leaders retained for their own benefit the use of the lands now being divided. Finally—and this is the most interesting part of it all—the Praesidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, in a solemn resolution, proclaimed its decision to send to Bokhara, as Russia's gift to the people of that country, four fully equipped factories—a textile mill, a paper factory, a tannery and a soap factory. Not only the machinery and other necessary equipment for these factories are promised the people of Bokhara, but also a complete technical personnel for the running of the enterprises.

Whether it is possible for the Soviet government to carry out this promise, in view of the general industrial and transportation situation in Russia, is a different story. But in the meantime the Bokhara representative in Moscow has an excellent opportunity to declare to the world that this promise is the best possible proof of the falsity of Enver's assertions that the Soviet government and its agents are robbing the Mahometans of Central Asia.

The Soviet government has announced a number of times the complete rout of Enver's forces and the death of the famous Turkish adventurer himself. Accounts have been even issued from Moscow giving graphic descriptions of the manner in which Enver had fallen—only to be denied almost immediately after. That adventurer seems to have something like a really charmed life, though there seems no doubt that eventually the Soviets will be able to crush his revolt. Large units of Red troops have been moved into Turkestan from Siberia, while the longer the fighting lasts the smaller will be Enver's chances of success. He is bound to run out of ammunition, while the morale of his followers, considering their motley character, is a rather unstable affair at best.

If he succeeds in getting out alive this time it will be very interesting to see where this amazing adventurer will turn up next and against whom he will direct his genius for organization and his passion for destruction.



The Turkish schemer is shown on horseback. The territory under his control is shown in shading on the map.

## France to Publish Ex-Kaiser's Memoirs--Then Answer Them

By Stephane Lauzanne

Editor in Chief of Le Matin

PARIS, September 1. THE great French dailies have decided, after some reflection, to publish the memoirs of the ex-Kaiser simultaneously with the American, British, Scandinavian and Dutch newspapers. They had at first considered ignoring them entirely. "The Memoirs," contended the French editors, "cannot be more than a tissue of lies. What then is the use of publishing them?" They have, however, reconsidered the matter; for if these lies are to be published in New York, in Chicago, in London, in Amsterdam, and Lord knows where else, it would indeed be childish on the part of Paris to ignore them. At any rate, they felt that they might at least rectify the prevarications. Then again, it is always interesting to know what the accused has to say in his defence. And the ex-Kaiser stands under the heaviest impeachment of modern times.

Here we have the principal reason why the French newspapers have reversed their original decision. They want to see how Wilhelm presents his case.

### Memoirs Called Mass Of Misinformation

I haven't as yet seen the manuscript of these memoirs, but I've had the opportunity of meeting two Frenchmen who have. And their first impression afflicted them. They had always thought that Kaisers, czars, emperors and kings, despite their weakness and vice, were above the common run of mortals in at least one respect, that of knowing before all others the immediate trend of world events. They had always thought that emperors and kings got the best "tips" concerning international politics and diplomacy. Yet, according to his own memoirs, it seems that the ex-Kaiser was the most misinformed person on earth; and that he had less discernment with regard to world events than a senile village gossip. He readily believed everything he was told; and he received the wildest rumor with as much faith as a passage of the Bible. He believed, for instance, that one

of the reasons for the World War was the fact that a secret agreement had been made at the end of the nineteenth century between England, France and the United States, to wage war on Germany! The Kaiser really believed it to be true, because he had seen it stated in an anonymous leaflet published in Holland or in Switzerland, he wasn't sure which, during the war. There is not a single French statesman who has ever heard anything about this agreement, nor a British, nor an American. Nor is there a sane person alive to-day who has heard another make this statement. But, the ex-Kaiser had himself often affirmed this fact in private conversations, and it appears that he mentions it in his book. Such is the mentality of one of the greatest autocrats of the world.

It seems to bear out the criticism of autocracy made by one of the most witty French playwrights, M. Edouard Pailleron, who said:

"Every autocrat is crazy, in principle. If he isn't born crazy, he becomes crazy in time, for the human brain cannot support the weight of unlimited power. A ruler is bound to lose his reason sooner or later." President Grey, then head of the French Republic, observed rather humorously, "I trust that you, at least, except the presidents of republics." To which, M. Pailleron replied with a laugh, "At any event they cannot be more than temporarily insane. As a rule, it doesn't last longer than their term of office."

### Ex-Kaiser Cannot Rave On Without an Answer

At any rate, France will not let the ex-Kaiser rave on unanswered. M. René Viviani, former Premier of France, has taken it upon himself to reply. If I am correctly informed, his answer will follow immediately in the wake of the ex-Kaiser's memoirs, and will also be published in the two Americas, in Europe and in Asia.

In a conversation with me on this subject, the ex-Premier exclaimed with emotion, "I would gladly have given my life in 1914 to preserve the peace."

Here we have the whole difference! The ex-Kaiser has given the lives of 8,000,000 men in order to satisfy his lust for war!

## Former Kaiser Called Crazy Vagabond; Slave to Traveling Mania for Years

BERLIN, Sept. 14.

SIGNIFICANT indeed are the signs of the times when the most resolute of Junkers and most loyal of Monarchists seriously and publicly discuss the question of Wilhelm von Hohenzollern's sanity. For many years, indeed ever since early in his reign, opponents have impugned his sanity. They have recalled the acknowledged strain of insanity which showed itself in former generations of his family, and have also stressed the well known fact that for nearly all his life he has suffered from a chronic and most severe affection of the ear, which might readily involve a lesion of the brain. But now it is not his foes but his friends who are saying these things.

The most sensational of such utterances appears in that stanchest of Monarchist papers, the "Berliner Staatsbürger Zeitung," which gives conspicuously place to a communication obviously from an important and authoritative source. In part it follows: "A mere layman is generally quite incapable of detecting any mental derangement, or, if he does perceive it, of giving the sufferer suitable treatment. When, some twenty years ago, I visited an asylum for the insane in the Rhenish provinces, and was shown by the director through all his wards, I was so strangely affected that I actually began to doubt my own mental sanity, and finally asked if there really existed any mentally normal men. The director was open to conviction. It seemed as though he had expected my question or as though he himself had often thought of it. (Incidentally, ten years later he himself became insane.) He replied that perfectly normal men were in fact very rare. But to this circumstance he attached little importance. In the world there go about men who, though abnormal, are not suspected of insanity. Confined in the asylums are the patients who are dangerous to the community, though some of them may seem sane."

Thus he had in his asylum a madman in whom one could perceive nothing wrong. A healthy, stately man, with a

full beard. He was employed as gardener. Yet this man suffered from the fixed idea of having had intimate relations with some lady. Before he was judged insane he was repeatedly beaten by outraged fathers and husbands, and suffered numerous lawsuits for insult. That the violent insane are dangerous to the community needs no detailed explanation. Many patients need only temporary care of the asylum.

### Form of Mania Suffered By the Former Kaiser

"The ex-Kaiser suffers from psychopathic vagans, or traveling mania. An internal unrest urged him to lead a vagrant life. Men afflicted with this disease are not capable of performing their duties in regulated work. Had Wilhelm been born as a laborer he might have perished as a tramp. As a member of the middle class he could have become, under certain circumstances, a capable commercial traveler. His abnormality became dangerous to the community only through the circumstance that in accordance with tradition and usage he had to adopt the calling of his father and lead the destinies of a people of 60,000,000. Which he was not able at all to do. That the thing went wrong was really not his fault, but the fault of the monarchical German constitution, which does not intrust the direction of the Reich to the most capable but to the man designated by birth."

"When the ex-Kaiser fled to Holland his passion moved him to disregard safety with his big traveling automobile. Holland is a little country, and the imperial car ran at a speed of eighty kilometers an hour, and the imperial horn sounding everywhere made the Dutch government nervous, without a moment's hesitation, interned the Kaiser in its Amerongen castle. The order for confinement was diplomatically made, for the alleged reason that only in this way could the Dutch government assure the Kaiser's safety. The confinement to the premises of the castle was for the patient the hardest blow of his life. Since then he has spent a great part of the day roaming

about in the wood and in the meadows, or reading books of travel so as to procure for himself a substitute for his passion.

"Traveling was to such a degree a fixed idea of the Kaiser that when affairs of state or the fact that there was no one to be visited, made traveling impossible to him he sometimes passed a night in his parlor car, which stood in the railroad preserve, only five minutes from his new palace, under the pretext that he had to be in Berlin at an impossible hour the next morning. At the beginning of the summer of 1895 he indulged in this strange pastime until one evening in June the Empress found the courage, when he was about driving to the station, to threaten that she would visit him in his bachelor abode. William then for several months abandoned this habit, and this was fortunate because a conspiracy threatened to break out among the domestics, who did not care to sleep so often in their clothes. They threatened to inform members of the Left in the Reichstag about his majesty's wandering and tell them that the entire railway traffic was much deranged when his majesty passed the night in the station.

### Caprice of Monarch Kept More Than 100 Out of Bed

"More than a hundred officials and workmen are awake to-night owing to the Kaiser's caprice of sleeping in his car," Count Eulenberg said to me one evening.

"A hundred and more—the list has passed through my hands. Just consider for a moment the work: freight trains have to be shifted on a siding and passenger trains have to run slower, as the usual signals, the whistle of the locomotives and the ringing of the bells, are not allowed. The number of employees has to be doubled in order to prevent accidents."

"The first imperial travels were to St. Petersburg, Vienna, Copenhagen, London. In Copenhagen the Emperor declared that he liked it there so much

that he would return every summer. The Danish King almost fell from his chair. If one considers that Denmark is but a small country and that the King of this minor state has only limited means at his disposal, one will understand his dismay. In consideration of the Danish poverty the Czar, whenever he visited his father-in-law, paid liberally the cost incurred by him and his retinue. The German Emperor, however, whose retinue consisted of sixty heads, never spoke of money. He rather asked military parades, warship salutes, gala operas, banquets and the like. No wonder that a panic broke out when the puffed-up Berliners announced themselves. Subsequently, whenever the Kaiser proposed a visit to Copenhagen the Danish Ambassador in Berlin was directed to call attention to the sickness of the Queen, who needed rest, and ask that the visit should be postponed.

"Czar Alexander was more outspoken in his refusal of William's visits. He, to be sure, had no reason to fear that the Berliners would eat him poor and bare, as at the court of Copenhagen, nor could he allege as an excuse that the Czarina was not strong enough to stand the excitement of such visits. The Czar simply wrote to be disturbed in his retirement by that young man of Berlin. When Bismarck during a discussion smuggled this letter into the Kaiser's hands William grew pale after perusing it."

The appearance of this astonishing publication in one of the strongest Prussian monarchical organs has aroused speculation upon its possible connection with the forthcoming second marriage of the ex-Kaiser, to which most of his family, and especially his eldest son, the former Crown Prince, are known to be violently opposed. There is even gossip that a Hohenzollern family council may declare the ex-Kaiser non compos mentis, and therefore incapable of claiming the throne, whereupon the succession would pass to the Crown Prince.

## Princess Mary Cuts Expenses In Running Her New Home

LONDON, September 24.

ANY ONE in Britain who would like to live "in truly regal style" would do well before splurging too violently to peruse the housekeeping accounts of Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. The Princess has taken full charge of the management of Chesterfield House, Lord Lascelles's town home, and operates it at an average cost for food of 27 shillings, or about \$5.75, a person a week. This, by the way, is some 60 cents less than is spent at Buckingham Palace.

During the coming autumn season the result of the Princess's work as an "organizing housekeeper," as the late King used to call the Princess's mother, will be seen to better effect than it was during the last season, when the Princess had hardly completed the arrangements she had in hand for the running of her new home. Before his marriage Lord Lascelles had a small bachelor household at Chesterfield House. He only used five rooms in the spacious mansion and employed but six servants.

He has placed the reorganization of his household necessitated by his marriage unreservedly in the hands of his wife. There is not a detail in the management of a household that the Princess has not learned thoroughly from her mother. As a girl of seventeen she used to pay regular visits to Buckingham Palace with Queen Mary and mastered in her early youth everything there was to be learned about all good housekeeping. "The basis of all good housekeeping is a well-run kitchen" was a motto Queen Mary learned from her mother, and she taught the truth of it to her daughter in a practical fashion. The excellent management of the kitchens at Chesterfield House is the result, and it is probable that there are not half a dozen kitchens in large private houses in London run so efficiently and so economically. M. Burthol, Lord Lascelles's chief clerk in his bachelor days, remains at his post, but his salary has been increased from £200 to £1,000 a year, a moderate wage nowadays for a first rate chief clerk. He has two assistants, who were engaged from Buckingham

Palace at salaries respectively of £400 and £200 a year. There are six kitchen-maids, all previously engaged in the royal service. The same system of kitchen accounting as prevails at Buckingham Palace prevails now at Chesterfield House.

The system, roughly speaking, is as follows:

The chief chef orders everything required for the table of his employers. The servants receive board wages and provide their own food. Everything delivered by the tradesmen to Chesterfield House is accompanied by an invoice which is checked by the clerk of the kitchens. When anything is ordered by weight, he checks the weight and then writes up the amount of the order in the tradesmen's account in his books. The accounts are inspected by Princess Mary once a month. They are paid once a quarter by Lord Lascelles's secretary. The clerk of the kitchens keeps a daily regulated scale of food prices taken from three of the leading London daily papers and the tradesmen's charges for any commodity must not exceed by more than 2 per cent the lowest quoted retail prices.

The household consists of Lord Lascelles, the Princess, their secretaries and twenty-two servants. The Princess, having dropped her royal rank, has no lady-in-waiting. The housekeeper at Chesterfield House is, like many of the other servants, an importation from the royal service. The Princess, when she is in London, sees her housekeeper every morning and arranges with her the details of the day's work. It may be for the reception of some house visitors, a lunch party or even a jollification night in the servants' hall, which the Princess and her husband always attend. Chesterfield House is becoming noted for its lunch parties, which are mostly impromptu. Lunch at Chesterfield House is a movable feast, unlike the dinner hour, which is 8 o'clock very precisely. The guests whom the Princess and her husband may ask to light meal at Chesterfield House at any time between 1 o'clock and 2:30 in the afternoon.